NEW-YORK, TUBSDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1879.

## BAY STATE REPUBLICANS.

THE CONVENTION TO MEET TO-DAY. A CLOSE FIGHT FOR THE NOMINATION FOR GOV-ERNOR-HOW MATTERS STAND-A MASS-MEET

ING IN WORCESTER. The Republicans of Massachusetts will meet In State Convention at Worcester to-day to make nominations for State officers. There only two candidates for the nomination for Governor, Mr. Pierce and Mr. It is impossible to tell which one of them has a majority of the delegates. The large meeting was held in Worcester last meht to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the formation of the Republican party. Speeches were made by General Banks, Senater Hear and Senator Dawes, among others.

TWO POPULAR MEN TO CHOOSE FROM. ME PIERCE AND MR. LONG HOTH POSSESSING GREAT STEENGTH AS CANDIDADES-WHAT THEIR POPU-

Woncester, Mass, Sept. 15,-To-morrow the lepublicans of Massachusetts hold their State

cept to say that he is a young man, and englit to and Long would, they declare, he invenerale when reaght against the ogre of Butlerism, while a ticket made up of Long and somebody else would weak in comparison, for there is nobody named he would bring any permanent strength to the or men of the party. Mr. Long's followwith the younger men.

ong is, perhaps, twenty or thirty votes ent, but there remains a considerable d whose only desire is to make the icket possible. Although many of there a have been captured this evening by the arguif every delegate in Worcester could be re he goes to bed to-night, and all had cup their minds, the result would still be unrtain for there are at least 200 who will not ar

The late comers at Massachusetts conventions are always a numerous body of themselves. Some dey leavnig home till the morning of the convention cause they want to save hotel bills, and others, because they are not certain of getting any hotel accommodations at all, Worcester has one good hotel of moderate capacity, and two or n counts over 1,200 delegates, who with the outsiders would heavily overtax the extra sleeping accommodations of the town if they were all to spend a night bere. As it is, the landlords have to canvass the boarding-houses and private residences for spare rooms where they can billet a portion of their guests. The delegate who is marched off in street will not complain, if he be a man experienced in conventions, for he is sure of a good night's sleep away from the rumpus at the hotel.

The Pierce men count upon securing most of the sensible old fellows from the back-towns who want to secure as strong a ticket as possible, and whose judgment is swayed by the advice of the old party leaders. With such men the argument that Pierce can carry Boston against Butler, while Long cannot, will be potent. There seems to be no question as to Pierce being much the stronger man in the city. His friends claim that he is the only man In the party that can beat Butler, and they fear that if Long should be nominated Butler will in crease his majority of last year to 10,000 or even

15,000, and thus capture the State.

Mr. Long's friends do not claim that he can carry Boston, but they believe that his fine talents for or ganization, his ability to make an active campaign or the stump, and his personal popularity will get out so heavy a vote in the country as to counterbalance his disadvantage in the Metropolis.

Mr. Long's comparative nupopularity in Boston comes from his attitude in favor of a prohibitory bonor law. Mr. Pierce's exceptional popularity his generous charities, his amiable character and his long established reputation for fairness, independence, good judgment and integrity. He is a wealthy chocolate manufacturer and a bachelor. The Irish, who are a power in the Boston politics, are attached to him because of his many acts of kindness toward distressed persons of their Beside his Boston popularity, Mr. Pierce has a strong card in the affection of the old anti-slavery element with which he is identified. Mr. Long has a personal following that is working for him with great zeal. He has been in the Legislature since 1872 as a member of the House or as Lieu enant-Governor presiding over the Senate, and he has made warm friends in every part of the State. He received the second largest vote for Governor in the State Conventions of 1877 and 1878 Although little known in National politics, he is, it will be seen, a conspicuous figure in State affaire and is not to be dismissed as a young man aspiring to a place beyond the range of a reasonable ambi-. If Mr. Pierce should be preferred to bim this year he will in all probability be Pierce's success A man whom one half the Republican party wants to nominate for Governor, and the other half insists on running for Lieutenant-Governor is evidently a sitive force in public affairs of no small magni-

Neither of the candidates for Governor is here It is not considered decorous in Massachusetts for a man who aspires to the chief magistracy to put in an appearance at a convention and use his personal

influence with the delegates.

The line is not drawn on the Lieutenant-Governorship, however. Candidates for this office may work for themselves without incurring any cen work for themselves without incurring any cen-sure. The principal aspirants for the second place on the Republican ticket this year are Joseph D. Hawood, of Littleton, and Byron Weston, who tomes from the western part of the State, and has the geographical argument in his favor. At active carries is going on in Hawood's behalf to-night, Should Pierce be nominated, all candidates for Lieutemant-Governor will have to step aside, unless Mr. Long should positively refuse to take the place again.

Ex-Governor Bullock will be the president of the Ex-Governor Bullock will be the president of the parention, and Congressman Crapo will report the resolutions. The pattern will cover very broadly and thoroughly the National issues upon which the Republican party in other States has formed its lines this year. It will assert that this country is a Nation and not a confederacy, that this country is a Nation and not a confederacy, that dittenship is National, and that its rights should be protected by all the powers vested by the Constitution in the General Government; that elections for Presidential elections and m mbers of Confess are National elections; that their purity may properly be guarded by Federal laws, and that the claim of the Democrats that a majority is Congress blustified in withholding appropriations unless the

President will sign its measures is revolutionary and destructive of the just balance of power between the Executive and legislative branches of the Government provided by the Constitution. It will indorse the President for his courageous course in vetsing the measures of the Confederate cances. On the question of the currency, the Massachusetts Resubheaus have always been right, and there is no danger that they will go astray now. Some State questions will be touched upon and the referms invitated under the administration of Governor Talbot; will be commended.

THE REPUBLICAN JUBILEE. OLD LEADIES OF THE PARTY ON THE PLATFORM-THE AUDIENCE KINDLED INTO GREAT ENTHU-

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 15 .- An excellent palliative for any bitterne-s that the contest over the Governorship may have developed among the Reto celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the organization of the Republican party. The presence of old and venerated leaders upon the platform, ments of the party, awoke an enthusiasm in the

Very appropriately, the chairman was the first Republican Speaker of the National House of Representatives and the first Republican Governor up between the friends of the Hon. Dawes, Senator Hoar, General Burnside, ex-Governor lines, and ex-Governor Jewell, of Connecti-

Accepting at the faces of sections of the incentions with the struggles for liberty and nationality, the audience must have thought of the two great Republican londers, Summer and Wilson, who, if their lives had been spared, would have been most honored of all in such an assembly. Their names were long cheered when mentioned by General Banks in the list of the ithautrions dead.

Among the living no name was applauded like that of Grant.

Boston, Sept. 15 .- The Traveller authoritalively states that John D. Long will not allow the use of his many as a candidate for Licentenant-Governor at the Republican Convention.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN WAR,

Mr. Pierce's strength lies in his influence The Huascar Sent Cruising-Attempts at Media-

PANAMA. Sent. 6 .- In the warlike operations of the South American belligerents either by sea or land,

which is under the hoffensive name of bacen, or some-tains of the sort, has been found to contain arms. The packing was done host ingeniously, side and end spaces having been left, wat have hiled up with a packing of paper and sait. The boxes exactly resemble those in which bacon is usually supped to the Pacific coast."

AUTOFAGASTA ATTACKED. Lima, via Panama, Sept. 15.—The Hunscar attacked Autofagusta on the 28th of August, and an engagement of four hours' duration ensued. The Huascar stlenged the enemy's fire and dismounted their principal battery. The Atlas was damaged and her commander wounded, and several persons were killed.

FIFTH DAY OF THE BUCHOLTZ TRIAL.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Sept. 15 .- This is the fifth day of the Bucholiz trial. The first exception during the trial was taken by the defence to-day, and it was to the admission of the letter found in the pocketbook, addressed to J. H. Schulte; the fact of the letter being so addressed was admitted as tending to prove the ownership of the pocket book. Counsel then deveioped one of their lives of defence, which is that the in dictment is faulty in designating the deceased as "John II. Schulte," his real name being Johann Hourach

Namerous interpreters were sworn to show that John is the proper franslation of Johnun; to all of which the defence noted exceptions.

Dr. Mosca B Pardec described the wounds found on Semilter's head.

Dr. Access to scholars and Dr. Burks saw footprints be-sender for the footprint following the murder, acting toward the railroad teach, obliquely toward the

facing toward the railroad track, obliquely toward the path.

The afternoon session was short. David Dayton teatified about Bucootz naving a good deal of money. Eaward Burger, received, testified that he paid the clerk of the hotel in New-York two \$20 marked bills, which he had received from Buoholtz to pay his board with. He secured Bucholtz's letters then, and delivered them to the State Attorney. Franklin Colles was recalled, and identified the rag found Saturday after the murder, with spots of blood on it. The State-Attorney called the attention of the jury to the fact that the rag was a portion of a sairt with a yoke of the same pattern as shirts which were proved to belong to Bucholtz.

At 4 of cleek the Court adjourned until to-morrow. There was a large attendance at the trial.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE STATE FAIR.
DOVEP, N. H., Sept. 15.—The New-Hampshire tate Park will be opened at Grante State Park to morrow. he premiums amount to \$4,100.

The Dominion RELE-MATCHES

OTIAWA, Sept. 15.—The Dominion rifle-matches, which open at Ratsus hifle-range to morrow, promise to attract between 500 and 400 of the best marksmen of the Dominion.

TAUNTON, Mass., Supt. 15.—In the Superior Court this attenuous terms of the Bomalant and the Superior Court this attenuous terms of the Superior Court the Superior Cour

pany was the attraction.

A NEW RAILROAD THROWN OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept., 15.—The Buddalo and Lockport Railroad, which was leased on Thursday by the Eric, was opposed for business to day. R. G. Taylor is superintendent. Eight passenger trains per day are being run.

ent. Light passenger trains per day are being run.

THE CANADIAN BAILWAY DIFCUSSION.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—Ser Henry Tyler has written to Colonel Grey, saying that the Grand Trunk Ralite to Company considers it of the to wait the curre of events, and cons not propose to prolong the controversial correspondent THE BOYTON-WEBB MATCH GIVEN UP.

BOSTON, SEDS. 15.—The swimming-match be-tween Captain Boyton and Captain Webb, which was ar-ranged a week ago to take place to-morrow to this narbor is off. Captain Webb refuses to come here unless he is guaran-teed \$500.

teed \$500. NAILS STILL GOING UP.
WHEELING, W. Va., Sept. 15,—The nail-card was further advanced at a meeting of the manufacturers here to-day to \$3. The mills have been declining orders, on account of the advancing tendency of pig-fron, and the number of orders already on hand.

A REUNION OF THE 156TH NEW-YORK.

KINGSION, N. Y., Sept. 15.—The first grand reunion of the yeterans of the 166th New-York Regiment will be hed here September 18. it being the fifteenth anniversary of the battle of Openam. An historical sacreth will be read by Thomas F. Bonnelly, and there will be a literary entertainment in the evening.

JOHN KELLY FOR GOVERNOR.

MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE ON ORGANIZATION-FEW DESERTIONS AND MUCH TOYALTY RE-PORTED-MR. KELLY ADDRESSES HIS FOLLOW-ERS-ALL BUT THE HEAD OF THE DEMOCRATIC

met yesterday. Reports from every Assembly Dis-trict organization showed that the Democrats of the city will heartily support Mr. Kelly's candidacy for Governor. Mr. Kelly made an address. Upon his advice a promise was made that all the candidates of the Syracuse Convention, except Lucius Robinson, should receive the votes of the organization,

THE MEETING.

In the large hall of the basement of Tammany Hall there gathered yesterday aftern members of the Committee on Organization of the Democratic organization of the city which takes its name from the building. It was the first meeting since the syracuse Convention, and doubtless even the most loyal sion lest the rumors of the numerous descritons since State was taken during the meeting. It was opened by boldly anticipated the thought of all present by asking chalmen of the several delegations present to report

speeches, his ince betraying much more interest in them than it does ordinarily concerning the most cloudens. He now addressed his comrades, and was greeted by

ends. They therefore utged its to maintain our peatton, and destroy both Tillen and Rab uson. I shall poll as many votes as Robinsen, and I there—I say it is all sincerity—I shall be at him in this State 50,000 votes. There is a disposition on the part of some men to get control of this country and to it is not allow a subject of some men to get control of this country and to the corruption of conventions, of the Legislature, and perhaps of the judiciary. When men can find no remedy in the Legislature for wrongs they have relied on the judiciary for protection. When these men shall get possession of your Government they will resort to more desperate means to get possession of the judiciary. Now I am a Demograf, and have been one all my life, because I think the interests of the common people are best served by that party. When I see men for selfash purposes irying to get possession of our Government—to make money out of n—I must resist them to the utmost of my power.

The poor of this country are getting poorer and poorer and the rich richer and richer. I haven't the eligiblest interent of exciting class sending tens, but it must say

most of my power.

The peer of this country are getting poorer and poorer and the rich richer and richer. I haven't the slightest mention of exciting class against class, but I must say that unless the paorer voting classes protect themselves they will be roobed of the franchise. Tell me not that Governor Robinson's memination is in the interest of the people of this State. Did he not vote in the Canal Board to keep up the tolks on the cannis, and thereby food was made dearer for the poor, and the radicade in which he was more or less interested obtained the freight. Let us look at the state prison management. See the results of the system. There are 2,000 natters out of employment in Brooklyn in consequence of the manufacture of hats in the prisons by the convicts. If you, gentlemen, will go to work energetically, I am sure that I will beat Governor Robinson in this county at least 10,000 votes. Here Mr. Kelly dictated aloud the following resolu-

Howelead, That the General Committees and the Dis-trict Committees meet in their several districts between now and Friday evening next, and that after examina-tion each gentemant shall sign his name to a report showing the established of all the districts, and that we meet here next Monday to hear the report.

Mr. Kelly then continued his speech as follows ; Mr. Kelly then continued his speech as follows;

I do this, gentlemen, because the press has said our
General Committee would rebel. Well, we all know
that the gentlemen who have restaned have not
attended the meetings lately. How does Governor
Robinson expect to get elected I Last year only four
countres besides NewYork gave indorties for the Democratic party. Without the County of NewYork the
Democrats cannot curry the State. And yet the Robinson delegates called out; "Out this terrible Tanimany
Hall. Let us destroy it." We are just as good Democrats as we ever were, and we intend to romain in the
party.

COMPLETING THE TICKET.

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It would be well to confirm the statement made to the Syracuse Convention by Mr. Schell that the Democrats of New-York would support every one on the ticket with the exception of the candidate for Governor. If we had remained in the convention we should have op-

we had remained in the convention we should have opposed the nomination of some of the candidates, for
manifest reasons. I will now dictate a resolution which
I think ought to be passed!
Resolved, That the Tammany Hall delegates to the
State convention do hereby pledge that they will resort
to every honorable means to elect the nominees of that
convention, excepting Lucius Rebinson, and that neither
time nor means shall be spared to effect that object.
And that we do hereby piedge our support to John
Keily for Govennor.

celly for Governor.

John Onver, of the IVth Assembly District, said that he desired to speak in opposition to the passage of the resolution. Edward Kearney, who was standing back of Oliver, shouted : " Mr. Chatrman, he has had three men partoned by Governor Robinson, and he wants a fourth." Henry D. Purroy said: "Let every traiter and coward have an opportunity to speak. We are better off without such men as Thomas Dunlap." Oliver was apparently frightened by these remarks, and departed swiftly from the hall. A bonder man, however, soon uttered a worl of protest against the passage of the resolution indevsing Mr. Kedly as a candidate for Governor. It was E. Elier, Anderson, of the Kith Assembly District. He said: "Mr. Chairman, I must protest against Mr. Purroy's branding everyone as a coward and traitor who will not vote for that resolution. You all know that I have belonged to this organization for yeals. Furthermore, let me say that I fully scree with vou in your denuclation of Governor Robinson's medicensemence, and I will say that I fally scree with vou in your denuclation of Governor Robinson's medicensemence, and I will say that I fally scree with over the control of the major of the mirror of carter Newman. The execut without the vote of New-York. If we loss New-York in Sail veloce, kind in the total of New-York. If we loss New-York in Sail veloce at for years. A Republican Governor at Albany means a Republican President at Washington in 1881. No man has noy admiration more than John Kelly, but I see clearly that John Kelly is now electing a Republican President in 1880. I cannot vote for the resolution.

The discordant speech was listened to with great respect. Assembly man Hobahan said that the organization would soon discover the fine who were loved to the mirror of the botter of the powers also the first provided this afternoon, tear Frank Daily to bleese, kining him to istantic, and the powers also the first provided this afternoon of the powers also the first provided this afternoon of the powers' sloughter-house exploded this afternoon, tear Frank Daily to bleese, kining him to istantic, and the powers' sloughter-house spind and was a condition.

The discordant speech was listened to with great respect. Assembly man Hobahan men paraoned by Governor Robinson, and he wants a fourth." Henry D. Purroy said: "Let every traiter

MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE AT INVING HALL-SPEECHES AND TALK ABOUT CONCILIA-TION.

In pursuance of a resolution adopted by the racuse Conventon, the Executive Committee of the purpose of taking steps for the reorganization of the eratle party in this city. The chair was occupied by George H. Parser, and Thomas J. Costigan acted as secretary. Colonel M. C. Murphy, after a few remarks resolutions, which were adopted:

ent difficulty. He thought that in the impulse of passion many inconsiderate things had been said, but he found supporting the Democratic State ticket. Nelson Democratic usages. The Election District was the unit

PREPARING FOR GENERAL GRANT.

ARRANGEMENTS RAPIDLY MAKING AT SAN FRANCISCO HOW THE ARRIVAL OF THE STRAMER IS TO BY

ANNOUNCED. SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 15 .- Various commites engaged in making preparations for the reception of General Grant held a meeting this afternoon. A comship Company to the effect that on the arrival of tion Committee. Instructions will also be sent to

has been appointed Grand Marshal. Invitatious have been extended to the authorities and citizens of Oakland and interior cities to join in the parade. Kearney and Montgomery sts., from Mar-ket, to Washington, and Market as far as Seventh, which comprises the route of the procession, will be festooned with flacs. Arches will be erected at the junction of Montgomery and Market-ste.
Communications have been received from various societies asking to be assigned places in the reception.
Lincoin Past No. 1, G. A. R., has asked permission to appoint or derives and a guard of honor to be in constant attendance upon General Grant during his stay in this

ctiv.

It was proposed to give the guest a public banquet, but it is probable that the project will be abandoned, although several receptions and dinner parties will be tendered by prominent citizens.

## NINETEEN NEW CAS S AT MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 15 .- Nineteen new cases, twelve white and seven colored, were reported to th Board of Health to-day. Eight deaths were reported. Dan Sullivan, a well-known steamboat clerk, died thi afternoon at 5 o'clock, after the regular report of the day had been signed by the secretary of the Board of Health. At a meeting of the Committee of Safety this afternoon, action on the resignation of Colonel John F. sidered, and he has consented to remain in charge. Dr. D. T. Porter and he will leave for Nashville to-morrow morning. The weather was clear and cool last night. The thermometer dropped to 51°, but it was 74° and 76° The thermometer dropped to 512, bit II was 742 and 700 to-day. Richard Sharp died of fever at 7 o'clock to-night, six mucs out on Poplar-at, boulevard. His brother, Joseph, will hardly survive the night.

NEW-OBLEANS, espet. 15.—Greenville, Muss., specials report the increasence of maignant fever at Concording. Several deaths have occurred during the last week, including S. Frank, George Fohn and Attorney K.y. The surrounding neighborhoods have quarantined against Concordia.

## A HOTEL BLOWN UP WITH POWDER.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 15 .- The Corbin Hetel, occupied by Henry Corbin, at Westerville in this county, was blown up last night by gunpowder. The building was occupied by a number of people, but no one except Corbin was injured, and he not farally corbin asserts that the deed was done by some of the villagers, and is the outcome of nis refusal to cease sell ing liquors in the vilues. Four years ago, a bulloung he occupied as a saloon was demolsted by gumpowier, and Coron left the town, only returning a short time ago; but all attemps to arrest the guilty parties proved failures.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH. TWO PERSONS DROWNED AT OTTAWA.

TAUNTON, Mass., Sept. 15.—The jury has te turned a vended of guilty in the cases of Michael Hursey an Mark Dyer, the Fail Biver strikers, indicted for intimidatin

"Knoosticks."

TO BE HANGED TO-DAY.

CARO, Ill., S. pt. 15.—G vernor Cullium declines to mitrier in the case of Charles Glass, under sentence of death for the murder of Carter Newman. The execution will take place to morrow.

TORN TO PIECES BY AN EXPLOSION.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 15.—the botler in C.
Powers' slaughter-house exploded this afternoon, tearing
Frank Duffy to neers, killing him testantic, and fatally
wounding Felx Creatham, a colored man.

Something Fe'ly Creating, a colored man.

A \$20,000 STEAMBOAT SUNK.

St. LOUIS, Sept. 15.—The steamer Joyle Harry, which left here on Saturday last, was sunk near Chester, fill, be was built-healed at once, and the boat and cargo will be aved. She was owned in Memphis, and vacued at \$20,000.

terest or principal of the public debt. On the part of the Tennessee Committee it was

THE DEBT-SHIRKING PARTY. AN ISSUE ON WHICH THE SOLID SOUTH IS

PAY ITS DEBTS SHOWN TO BE PALSE-VIRGINIA.

The closing entries in the black list-and it is the blackest of black lists-of the repudiating Southern States, are given berewith. The most persistent efforts have been made by the Press of Tennessee to delude the Northern and English creditors into the belief that the State was utterly unable to pay bood Peansylvania and other States whose finanits debts. This unwarrantable assumption is brushed aside in the accompanying article, fennessee, and showed how those States had enand the rank dishonesty of the Confederate tered upon an era of prosperity as soon as they set Brigadiers who have made the policy of Re- about the payment of their debts-how the effort to pudiation their own and their party's, in order | pay had brought the ability to pay. It was shown to "get even with the North," is brought to | that the City of Cincinnati, with a population only been as foully besmirched is shown in the able valuation \$90,000,000 less, was carrying a debt concluding article of the series, wherein the as great as that of Tennessee, and for the sole purso-called readjustment process is fully explained. The public debt has already been scaled down to so low a level that the bondholders have lost \$27,277,402; and the dethe States lately in rebellion except Texas. The losses sustained by the creditors of these ive of municipal obligations, which, if added, ould bring the figures up to \$200,000,000. The Brigadiers have done this in their own States. What will they not do if they can put their fingers on the National debt?

TENNESSEE. The debt of Tennessee in 1860, according to The Financial Chronicle of November 18, 1865, was \$16,643,667, of which \$12,799,000 was classed as contingent indebtedness on account of railroads and State were estimated at \$3,744,847. According to another statement the debt in 1860 amounted to \$20,105,606, of which \$16,211,000 had been contracted on account of internal improvements. At the close of the war the total debt and limbilities, not including a debt of about \$5,000,000 contracted in aid of the Rebellion, were estimated at \$26,777,347. This included \$1,500,000 testimated of Tennessee State bank notes, for which the faith of the State was pledged, and which, under a subsequent judicial decision, she has been required to recognize as a part of her debt. The policy of granting aid to radroads, which had been adopted before the war began, continued after it ended, and was approved by both political parties. The interest which had accomulated during the war was funded 1866 and 1877 was funded under the Act of 1868 bonded and floating debt, overdue interest and all other liabilities so far as they could be ascertained The rate of taxation, which had been raised to six mills in 1871, was again reduced to four mills in

Under the operation of this law the creditors sufferci a loss estimated at \$1,200,000. The law provided that 6 per cent ten-forty bonds should be substituted for all recognized indebtedness. Holders of the old bonds were required to pay \$2 for each bond exchanged. In July, 1874, a partial payment of interest on the funded bonds was made, and the interest which fell due January 1, 1874, was also paid, by the help of a loan of \$300,000. In 1876 the arrears of interest for 1874 and 1875 were paid. The debt appears to have been gradually reduced by the payment by the railronds, in Sta e bends, of portions of their indebtedness. In June, 1877, the principal of the debt amounted, according to The Financial Chronicle, to \$24,328,000, an apparent decrease of more than

Before this, however, the sentiment of repudiation had been strong enough to force several measares through the Legislature, two of them over the Governor's veto. The first act of the Legislature which met in January, 1875, was to repeal the third section of the funding law, which required the State Treasurer to set apart so much of the revenue as might be necessary to pay the interest on the public debt. On January 9, 1877, the Legisature passed a joint resolution suspending the payment of interest on the public debt until otherwise rdered. A month later (February 1) the House passed a resolution for the appointment of a special committee to ascertain and report the amount of interest which accrued during the Rebellion, and the amount thereof which had been funded. The purpose of this resolution was fully shown by the reamble, which reads as follows:

Wherease, It is a general rule of the law that bonds and o es do not bear legal interest during the time of war;

Whereas, It is believed that a large amount of interest occuring on the bands of the State was by mists countries the real and funded under the provise i the act known as the Funding bill passed in 1873. On the 24th of the same month the Legislature epealed "An act to increase the revenue of the tate and encourage wool growing." This act imposed a tax on dogs. In 1875 it yielded the State a revenue of \$266,817, and in 1876, of \$211,502. On March 20, the section of the funding law which provided that bonds maturing after 1874 might be

funded, at the option of the State, was repealed. A week later the Legislature passed two acts over the veto of the Governor. One abolished the tax rate of four mills on the dollar; the other fixed the tax rate at one mill on the dollar, and provided that the revenue thus raised should be used to pay the ordinary current expenses of the State only. This ection proved that the Legislature was bent on repudiation, for Governor Porter had shown that the poderate tax of five mills on the dollar would yield afficient revenue to pay the interest on the public debt, and also, with a fair degree of economy, the other necessary expenses of the State Government. While the Tennessee Legislature was spending the Winter of 1877 in discussing and passing measures to chest the creditors of the State, the holders of the securities of that and other defaulting Southern States were engaged in efforts to bring about a settlement by which they might save something. The financial condition of the South had attracted genetal attention, and on the 25th of January, 1877, a public meeting was held in New-York to he subject, and to devise, if possible, some measure of relief. At this meeting William Cullen Bryant presided, and made a short address. Speeches were made by several other prominent citizens. All were inspired by the most generous and liberal spirit toward the South, whose claims on account of poverty and inability to pay in full were thoughtfully regarded. A committee of arbitrators was chosen to mediate between the defaulting States and their creditors. The members of this committee were finan iers of National reputation, who were not personally interested as holders of the bends in dispute or default. They accepted the difficult charge under the influence of the most patriotic motives. On the 8th of March, 1877, these gentlemen met in conference with a committee of the Tenness e Legislature which had been sent to New-York with instructions to ascertain how much loss the boudholders could be induced to suffer. This committee was made up f both " State credit" and "low tax" men, and on f them explained that a "low tax" man was one who opposed any tax to raise money to pay the in-

contended that the State was unable to pay its debt on account of the loss of slaves and other property during the war, and the depreciation in values that the State was not bound to pay the interest which accrued during the war, and which was

The committee of arbitrators pointed to Marycial condition had been more desperate than that of

It is said that Governor Porter has Senatorial aspirations, and that he believed his prospects of eleccovered that the bondholders would submit to a diate one-half instead of two-fifths of the dobt. Thereupon the Legislature adjourned and was to and passed that body by a majority of one. The bondholders were obstinate, and denounced the whole scheme as a piece of highway robbery. The

easure, and the Republicans solidly opposed it. In 1878 an election for Governor and a new Legisdebt on the terms proposed was the absorbing issue of the canvass. The Republican platform condemued repudiation, and advocated honest dealing with the public creditors. The Democratic platform, which was written by Judge Marks, who was elected Governor at the ensuing election, declared had those creditors received for two years. The platform also declared that "we recognize wide ablic debt, which differences, however, "afford no just occasion for disturbing that unity which is so essential for the complete success of our party la its great struggle for the liberation of the country." The platform-writer and embryo Governor then withdrew his eyes from the "great struggle for the liberation of the country" long enough to discuss

liberation of the country" long enough to discuss the State debt question as follows:

We cordially unite, however, in declaring that we are opposed to the repudiction of the just indebt-dness of the State; that we are in favor of an equitable adjustment of our public indobtedness; but to the one that this question may be put out of the politics of the State, we declare that we are for the submission to the people, for their ratification or rejection, at the ballot-box, at a separate election, of any adjustment of the State debt when may be made by the Degistature; and unit! such adjustment shall have been made and ratified by the people, we declare that we are opposed to the levy of any greater tax upon the people than may be necessary for the expenses of the State Government, economically administered.

Comment on this would be useless. On this issue both parties went before the people, and the Democratic repudiators elected their candidate by a majority of over 31,000. A number of members of the ew Legislature were open advocates of the repudiation of the entire debt, principal and interest; but a large majority of the Democratic members were classified as "low-tax men"—men who hed-tated to repudiate the whole debt, but who were ready enough to vote against any tax to pay the interest on it-

During the canvass a prominent East Tennesses Democrat, one of the few Democrats who are in favor of the honest payment of the debt, published a letter in which be revealed the true motive and one of the most effective arguments of the repudiators.

He said? We bemocrats in all our political conventions have selemity asserted that we did not demand pay for our slaves, and yet the chief arcument used to influence the masses of our people and prevent the payment of the debt is that it is owned by Northern men who freed one than the above the payment as set off. debt is that it is owned by Northern men who freed our negroes, thus pleading the less of the negroes as a set-off to the debt, which is demanding payment at least to that extent, which is as far as we can go note. Would not those who demand the non-payment of the debt on this account be logically compelled to demand payment to the full extent if there was any chance to obtain it if this is what we mean let us be camed and say so. All the discussions of the campaign showed that

one of the chief reasons, if not the most influential one, which governed the Democrats was that deeribed above. The new Legislature met in Janusary, 1879, and the retiring Governor in his message referring to the public debt, said :

The settlement of this dold is paramount to all ques-tions of legislation that can engage the attention of the General Assembly. It involves the honer and good name of the State, and the credit and honer of every one of its children. It is a limbility where was volun-tarily contracted, and whether it was wisely created of not cannot now be questioned.

Governor Porter then suggested as a means of preserving "the bonor and good name of the State, and the credit and honor of every one of its citizens," that the debr be "funded" at fifty cents on the dollar. A few days later the new Governor, Judge Marks appeared upon the scene and sent his first message to the Legislature. He questioned the validity of certain portions of the debt which had never before been disputed. In regard to 'readjustment," he said that no more ought to be attempted than could be accomplished. He declared that coupons ought not to be made receivable for taxes, because the demand for this condition "implied a want of integrity in the State." This remark about the "integrity" of a State which has for years refused to levy taxes to pay the interest on its debt was apparently candid, for the Governor

continued t As the history of our State debt shows that in every contest with the bonchoiders and railroad companies on one side and the texpayers on the other that the tax-payers have gone down, it is not remarkable that they demand the right to respect themselves.

A meeting of the holders of Tennessee bonds was